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# The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10, 1787.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH,

## THEATRE-ROYAL.

On MONDAY next, January 8, 1787;

Will be presented,

A Variety of Entertainments,  
With Alterations and Additions,

By THE LITTLE DEVIL AND COMPANY,  
From SADLERS WELLS,

As will be expressed in the Bills.

## Journeymen Mason Lodge.

THE Most Worshipful the GRAND MASTER, and the other OFFICERS of the GRAND LODGE of SCOTLAND, having signified their intention of honouring the Lodge with a visit on Wednesday the 10th current, the Right Worshipful Master requests the attendance of the Brothers in ST JOHN'S LODGE, Canongate, at Six o'clock in the evening.

## Mrs FOWLER MILLINER,

EGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public, that she has just returned from London, with a large and elegant assortment of MILLINERY of the newest taste.—Also, a variety of Modes, Sattins and Modes, Black Laces, Thread Edgings, and fine Muslins.

Edinburgh, January 4, 1787.

## JOHN WALKER VINTNER,

NEW ASSEMBLY CLOSE,  
EGS leave to return his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and wishes to inform the public, that he is in possession of both the Tea Rooms belonging to the Old Assembly Hall, which are well adapted for entertainments or balls, as the company can dine in the one and sup in the other, there being only a passage of nine feet betwixt the two.—Gentlemen who please to honour the house with their company, may depend, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their entertainment agreeable.

## SILVER PLATE, &c.

P. FORRESTER and COMPANY have for sale, on very reasonable terms, new patterns of the following article:

Silver Teapots and Stands, silver sugar and cream Basins. Silver Decanters, Cups, Sets of Cutlery, and a great variety of Silver Shoe Buckles.

As also, a second hand Silver Bread Basket, and two pairs Silver Candelsticks, which will be disposed of for very little above the value in silver.

They are also daily receiving fresh supplies, and new patterns of Tea Kitchens, Tea Trays, Knives and Forks, mafagans and saucers Cafes, plated and metal Candelsticks, silk and linen Umbrellas, gold Lockets, Pins and Rings, Pocket Books, pick-tooth Cafes, Snuff Boxes, Telephones, Glass, &c.

Silver and Lace.

All kinds of Hair Work in the newest taste.

## PARLIAMENT SQUARE, PRESIDENT STAIRS.

## NEW SILKS AND CLOTHS.

D. MILNE respectfully informs the Ladies, That the new assortment of SILKS are arrived, in all the fashionable elegance of fancy and colour.

Very great choice of black silks and bombazines.

An assortment of fashionable fattrings for mantles and cloaks.

Oriental shawls, uncomon, and very fine patterns.

Cloths in every variety. New fancy velets and nables, military scarlet cloth, &c.

Commissions from the country properly attended to.

## INSURANCE.

### Against Losses or damage by Fire.

THE property of being insured against Loss by Fire is obvious to every person. The security arising to individuals meeting with that awful calamity, by recovering their loss for a small consideration, is found to be attended with the happiest consequences. When a fire happens where houses are crowded together, much loss arises from the necessary removal of furniture, &c. which alone is a sufficient inducement to insure.

With a view to prevent money from going out of the country, a number of Scots Gentlemen in different towns some time ago erected a new insurance-office, under the firm of The Dundee Insurance-Office, against Loss or Damage by Fire.—The security to the public, from the number of partners conjoined, must be undoubted; and, to recommend the Office to the patronage of the country, the most liberal treatment may always be depended on.

Those already insured, who may chuse to favour this Office, will receive a new policy and ticket gratis.

Orders for insurance are received by David Blair, at the Company's Office in Dundee; by DAVID PATERSON, at HIS INSURANCE-OFFICE IN MILLIN'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH; and by the Company's agents in most of the principal towns in Scotland; from whom persons applying may receive a copy of the printed propofile.

## AT LONDON—FOR LEITH,

## THE ENDEAVOUR,

ROBERT ROBERTSON Master, is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 17th January inst.

Good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffeehouse, near the Royal Exchange.

## First Vessels for James River,

## VIRGINIA.

TO load at Port-Glasgow, and discharge at the nearest port for Petersburg, but may be engaged to deliver goods in any part of James River, or at Hampton, for other rivers.

TWO VERY STOUT BRIGS, About three years old, built in Clyde under the particular inspection of their owners, &c.

The HOPE, James Steel, of about 300 hogheads, expected to be cleared out on or before the 13th January.

The PEGGY, James Steel, of about 320 hogheads, to sail early in February.

J. and J. Wardrop and Co. at Glasgow, or A. McLachlan and Co. at Port-Glasgow, may be applied to for freight or passage; and persons intending to ship or go passengers in the Hope are requested to hold themselves in readiness, as that vessel will not be detained longer than shall be necessary for fitting out.

GLASGOW, Dec. 23, 1786.

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St Peterburgh, Dec. 5.

THIS being the Empress's Name's Day, it has been celebrated as usual with the most unfeigned demonstrations of joy.

Dresden, December 20.

Losses by fire having been very frequent in this country, and the sufferers hitherto indemnified in part out of the public revenues, a new regulation is enacted, to take place from the 21st of January next, by which every proprietor of a house throughout this electorate is to enter it in a public register, at a valuation fixed by himself. The losses by fire are to be computed every six months, and an equivalent sum collected from the whole of the proprietors, in proportion to their property as registered, which is to be applied to the individual sufferers, according to the valuation contained in the register. This rule will naturally induce the proprietors to deliver in a fair valuation of their property.

## L O Y D ' S L I S T. — Jan. 2.

THE William and Mary, Whitney, and Capelin, Pullen, are said to be lost near Fuguer Bar.

The Live Oak, Congden, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Civita Vecchia, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

The Mary, Nock, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Jersey, after throwing part of her cargo overboard.

The Brabant, Biltmore, from Malabar to France, is lost on the island Rodriguez.

Elmire, 16th Dec. Captain Gee, from Hull for Koenigsburg, after a disagreeable passage across the North Sea, got safe into Steinholm, near Marstrand, the 7th instant, with loss of an anchor and cable.

The Lady Anna Eleonora, Redey, which was on shore on the Laspard, is got off without damage. The Dronning Juliana Maria, Captain Forstow, from Copenhagen, sailed from hence the 14th instant for China.

The Levant, Bridley, from Salona, put into Malaga wind-bound, in company with the London, Neil, and two other ships from Smyrna; also a number of other vessels for England, per letter from Malaga the 3d of December.

The Thistle, English, from Cork to Malaga, was wrecked the 10th instant in the river Kenmare; part of the cargo saved.

The Fletcher, Edmonson, from Virginia to London, is on shore at Limerick, after being drove in a late storm from three anchors, but it is hoped will be got off.

Pool, 30. The Two Brothers, Willet, is repaired, and sailed this morning on her voyage for Aneona. The report of the loss of the Penelope, Wooley, on the coast of Cornwall, was without foundation; there has been news from her at Minehead, having received some hurt at sea, and put in to rest.

Captain Davis, from Boston, spoke the George, Horn, from Newfoundland on the 16th ult. lat. 49. 30. long. 14. W. in distress and want of provisions; he could only spare him a small quantity of beef, and a keg of water, which was secured stern by a rope; no boat could be hoisted out; the 23d ult. spoke the Jane, from Dominica for Waterford, lat. 40. long. 11. all well.

Peterburgh, Dec. 1. The French Ambassador has received the ultimatum of our Court relative to all the articles of the treaty of commerce to be concluded between Russia and France. The courier is sent out for Paris with the above ultimatum. It is remarked, that the French Minister is not at all satisfied, but, on the contrary, much mortified that towards France, particularly as that power may be of great service to us in the general system of Europe.

Frankfort, Dec. 10. We have accounts from Traenick, in Bosnia, that the Pacha of the place has received a firman from the Grand Signior, which he is ordered to communicate to all the magistrates and musulmen, but not to the Christians. The following is said to be the essential part of the above letter:

"It is with great displeasure that the Sultan learns, that not only the miscreant subjects, particularly the Greeks, but even the true Mussulmen, hold improper discourses, and have the temerity to say that the Sublime Porte is fallen from her ancient splendour, and no longer able to make head against the Christian powers, as they have suffered the Christians to fall under the Russian yoke, and given up the Black Sea to the Christians.

"Although it is in the power of his Highness to punish those who hold such discourse with death, he has forbid his Divan from using such extreme rigour, and has only ordered them to give the following notice to all his subjects relative to the Crimea and the Black Sea, viz.

"Many Tartars of Crimea, blinded by the promises of the Russians, were tempted to betray their fellow-subjects and their country, and to contribute to the Russians being put in possession of all that country, but we know now for certain how much those Tartars repented of their precipitation in that respect. Besides, the Porte, so far from making a formal cession of the Crimea to Russia, have never even approved of their taking possession of it. It is true that they shewed an indifference upon this occasion, which created some discontent among the true believers; but, on the one hand, that event is linked with causes which hitherto could not be explained to the people; and, on the other hand, the Sublime Porte thought that Russia, convinced of the injustice of their cause, and in order to spare the effusion of human blood, would give up their new possession, particularly as the Tartars have frequently fought the Russian troops with a marked advantage. These and other circumstances have hitherto kept back the revengeful arm of the Porte, and prevented their breaking with Russia; but if the inflexibility of the latter should oblige them to draw the scymiter, the Sublime Porte will effectually oppose not only them, but any other enemy in whatever quarter of the world, fully depending upon the bravery and courage of all true Mussulmen.

"With regard to the free navigation of the Black Sea, that ought not to be censured, as it was granted for the general good of the empire, and that of the capital in particular.

"It is to you, faithful guardian of Bosnia, that we, by this Firman, acquaint you with the will of the Grand Signior, charging you fully to inform all the true believers under your care, &c."

If the above piece is authentic, it is to be presumed that a similar one has been sent to all the Pa-

ches who govern the different provinces bordering upon the European estates; but they must surely be a very ignorant people who can be satisfied with the flimsy reasons given for the indifference of the Divan.

Rome, Nov. 25. On Wednesday night the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived here, and took up their residence in the hotel of St Sebastian; they travel incog. under the title of Count and Countess of Connaught.

Hague, Dec. 24. The late very spirited counter-note of the Equestrian order of the province of Holland, concludes in the following remarkable manner:

"In short, if the suspension resolved upon against the Prince Stadholder be properly considered, it must appear evident that a resolution, unanimously agreed to as that was, which granted to his illustrious father those hereditary dignities which he himself now inherits, cannot be annihilated but by a similar unanimity: If once this principle is forgot, the constitution must be overturned. The Equestrian corps has been accused of want of regard to the honour of their noble Mightinesses *but on which side is honour, if not on that of justice?*"

## L O N D O N, Jan. 2.

The law department stands exactly as it did before the holidays.—Lord Mansfield has not resigned; some give it as a reason, that he wishes to have some patent renewed or enlarged in favour of Lord Stomont.—Others again say, that his Lordship never will resign in favour of Sir Lloyd Kenyon. The business will be settled, one way or other, on or before the 23d instant.

Chief Baron Skynner has certainly withdrawn himself from the Court of Exchequer, on account of the misfortune which deprived him of the loss of hearing. His sight, which was very much impaired, was likewise an additional grievance to one in his exalted situation. A gentleman of greater ability, honour, and integrity, never put on the robe of justice.

No less than a dozen changes in the law department (sergeants and silk gowns included) will take place during the next term.

Part of the Minister's next budget, it is confidently said, will be a stamp upon all shop-hand-bills, catalogues, cards, folding papers, &c. that in any degree partake of the nature of advertisements.

A new silver coinage, to the amount of 700,000 l. is about to be put in hand at the Mint, solely on account of the East India Company, for the use of their settlements abroad.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has just communicated to Government a code of propositions, lately laid before him by a respectable body of the merchants of that kingdom, for the better regulation of the trade from thence to Spain. Memorials have been presented to Government on the behalf of different merchants, for obtaining an act for the exact specification and more easy recovery in the cases of policies and insurances on shipping.

Sirius, 24 guns, *Commander Phillips*, Capt. John Hunter, Lieutenants, 1. W. Bradley, 2. P. G. King, 3. G. W. Maxwell.

Supply tender, 8 guns, Lieut. H. L. Ball. The course which the ships for Botany-Bay must necessarily steer, after they get out of the Channel, is such, that unless driven out of their latitudes by storms, or varying it from other causes, it is not likely they will make land from the time of leaving our ports till their arrival at New South Wales.

For some days past, (says a morning paper) the outward-bound East-Indianmen have been employed in taking on board troops, consisting of a number of draughts from the army of Hanoverian and of Company's recruits. The utmost secrecy has been used in this embarkation. Each ship is to have on board from 150 to 200 men, and the whole number to be sent amounts to upwards of 2000.

On Saturday night a desperate, and alarming affray broke out on board the Royal Admiral Indianman, at Gravesend, between the seamen and Hanoverian troops. The scuffle grew outrageous; and no less than six sailors were thrown through the port-holes overboard, and were with extreme difficulty saved from death. The seafarers' interference of the officers at length quieted the tumult, but not before several men were desperately wounded.

The three newly consecrated American Bishops, which were ordained in a private manner at the Archbishop of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth, will be presented to his Majesty at St. James's this week, previous to their setting off for America, to enter upon the Episcopal office. Their present residence is at Mr. Adams's, in Grosvenor-square.

It appears that there were, in all, tried last year at the Old Bailey,

Of whom were capitally convicted 149

Convicted of felonies 133

Acquitted 582

Of the number capitally convicted 432

there were executed 44

N. B. The petty larcenies, of which there were not above twenty through the whole year, are included in the list of felonies.

There are now in Newgate fifty-two capital convicts, the greater part of whom will, no doubt, suffer in the course of a few months.

From this account our readers may form a judgment of the miserable state of criminality in this nation. From the number of executions, it would appear that our laws were sanguinary; but from the number of those who are pardoned (more than half of those sentenced to die) it must, on the other hand, be confessed, that mercy is as much extended as it well can be, consistently with the security of the public. They who lament the frequency of executions, would do well to consider the absolute necessity of making some examples of so great a number of hardened villains. The number of acquittals will, no doubt, appear very surprising; some may attri-

bute this in part to the ingenuity of counsel; but it shows at least the innocent can hardly be sufferers by a mode of trial which an Englishman may well call glorious! We hope the above statement will add to the general conviction of the necessity of applying some remedy which may save the lower classes of the people from universal depravity and ignominious death. We have only to add, that the lists of the tried and convicted far exceed any preceding year, and there is too much reason to apprehend, that the next will even exceed these.

By yesterday's French mail we receive an account of the following atrocious event, recorded in a letter dated Paris, Dec. 24. Advices from the Cape of Good Hope import, that "The ship Rosetter, that left Bordeaux in April last, arrived about midnight in sight of Table-bay, on the 12th of August following: As she was intended to carry on the coasting trade in India, the Captain had on board a very large sum, all in pistoles. Unable at his departure to complete his crew with French seamen, he had been compelled to take on board two Italian sailors, then at Bourdeaux, whose names were Felasco, those two brothers being of a turbulent and sedulous disposition, swore vengeance against the Captain, who had ordered the eldest of them to be put in irons. On the night of the 12th of August, as the commander and his mate retired to rest, after the fatigues of the day, the two Italians found means to gain over to their party the carpenter and cook. They altogether made up to the boatswain, and, with one blow, severed his head from the body, without his uttering a single groan. The sleeping officers were the next victims to their rage; the mate was presently dispatched, but the Captain got up, defended himself, followed the assassins upon deck; but there he was stabbed by one of them, and instantly thrown overboard.—The Sieur Bois, master, was the only man that could oppose them: His death was resolved upon; but at his earnest solicitation, they spared his life provided he would engage to kill the cabin-boy, who, in his fright, had fled for safety to the hatches. The bloody monsters called him up in the middest terms, assuring him he had nothing to apprehend; but the too credulous youth no sooner appeared, than Bois plunged a dagger into his heart. He himself did not remain long un punished for this act of cruelty: the cook perceived, as he advised his accomplices, that Bois had privately seized upon the Captain's chest. Alarmed at this intelligence, the murderers offered to shoot him; but he begged to be thrown into the sea, in hopes, no doubt, that, as he was a good swimmer, he could easily reach the shore, which was at no considerable distance. His request was complied with; but the Felascos, perceiving that he had attempted to swim, took to the boat, and jointly struck him with their oars till he sunk to the bottom. They then returned to the ship, loaded the boat with every thing valuable, and then bored a hole in the bottom of the former to sink her; providentially, however, the vessel, borne up by the tide, entered the port. The French Com-

other parts, partly the truth of what had happened, took such measures that the murderers were found out lurking about the country, brought back to the Cape of Good Hope, and there confined till they can be brought to their trial, and undergo the punishment due to their treacherous perfidy."

By letters lately received from a very principal merchant residing at Algiers, we learn, that the Algerine vessel which was suffered to be destroyed by the Portuguese at the back of Gibraltar, was not the property of the Dey, but of the merchants, who have estimated their loss at a thousand pounds a gun, and inflicted upon their being paid thirty thousand pounds.—That the Dey had softened the claim down to twenty-four thousand pounds.—General Elliot first sent fifteen thousand hard dollars, and offered to add ten thousand more, which being but a quarter part of the claim, the Dey infuses upon the deficiency being made up.

We further learn, that the Dey is the more displeased, from a consideration of the important services which his subjects rendered the garrison during the late siege, in supplying it with necessaries, &c. The merchants interested in the Mediterranean trade are under very serious apprehensions from the capacious disposition of the Dey, that, unless this affair is speedily settled, his cruisers will be let loose upon their fish ships, &c. now in that quarter of the world.

Our letters from Brest mention, that orders had been sent down to that port, for the immediate construction of twelve ships of the line, three of which are to be completed in the course of 1787, the nine others in that of 1788. The frigate Astraea, fitted out for Mons. de Riveal's voyage to the East Indies, will not, it is said, put to sea before the beginning of February.

We are assured, that at a conference lately held between some of the members of the States-General and Mons. Rayneval—the latter declared, "That the King would not meddle at all in the domestic affairs of that country; nor would he suffer any other monarch to do it." This sufficiently accounts for the little progress made by the Count de Goertz, or Sir James Harris, in reconciling the contending parties. This is the same answer his Most Christian Majesty gave to the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, about four weeks ago.

Can there be a stronger proof of haughtiness, resulting from conscious power, than the answer returned by the French minister to the States-General.

More authoritative language could not be used—That the King of France would not meddle with affairs himself, nor would he suffer any other Monarch to do it.—How long has this been the style of the Court of Versailles?

Our cabinet are a good deal puzzled about the French linen trade, and therefore several instructions have been lately sent to Mr. Gataker, the Hamburg merchant; who was sent to France about three weeks ago, to obtain information upon that subject.

The Commercial Treaty with France has excited a very general alarm throughout the greatest part, if

not all the friends, of the staple interests of Old England. Many of those noblemen and gentlemen who voted with the minister upon other occasions, declare strongly against this *Eden* and *Galle* system; whereby the act of navigation, that palladium of our navy; the hawking act, the woolen trade, &c. &c. are all sacrificed to the views and interests of our perfidious enemies, the French.

His Excellency the Imperial Ambassador, it is said, is in constant intercourse with Administration, relative to certain arrangements for an exchange of territory between the Courts of Vienna and Hanover.

Lately died at Upsal, aged 77, the famous Wallerino, the most celebrated natural philosopher of the present age, and well known through France for his curious works on mineralogy.

On Sunday night died, in a very advanced age, in New Burlington-street, Lady Mary Howard, aunt to the Earl of Carlisle.

A dragoon belonging to the regiment Anhalt-Dessau has just received the punishment of 500 lashes, for declaring in a wine-house, that should the whole body of the States require it, he would not carry arms against the person or interest of the Stadtholder.

*How to REFUTE a GROSS ABSURDITY.*

Fontaine teaches in his fables, that we ought not to refute seriously a gross absurdity; but the better to expose it to ridicule, we should use the most extravagant hyperboles. A Gascon, who flattered himself that he possessed a most discerning sight, walking one day with a companion in the street of Notre Dame, said, "Observe the fineness of my sight; I see a fly walking upon the clock of Notre Church." His companion replied, "I have not a sight so fine as you, but in recompense my hearing is much finer; for although I do not see the fly you mention, yet I hear it walk."

*A Sketch of the Character of Dr Johnson, by a celebrated Northern Writer, in a familiar letter to a literary friend.*

"I think not highly of his learning, but very highly of his understanding; as a critic, he is to be read with caution; his strong sense often directs him right; he is then great, but his prejudices often mislead the judgment. In his temper, he is benevolent; in his life, charitable to the extreme; in his writing, he is sour, contemptuous, and malignant. With these faults, if he had not great virtues, he would be insufferable; with these virtues, if he had not great faults, he would be highly respectable; nay, with all his faults, he must be respected."

*Anecdote of Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia.*

All religions were tolerated throughout the empire, except the Jewish, which was persecuted without mercy. The Jews, eager to have admission into his dominions, earnestly solicited the abolition of the odious distinction; when Peter replied, That he had no objection to their religion: "but," added he, "the Russians are of themselves sufficiently prone to knavery, and by a few years become the most rascally nation upon earth."

That the present golden key is an old fashion new revived, appears by the following Epigram, which is in an old volume, printed about the time of Major Lydgate, entitled,

*D A I N T E D E V I C E S.*

*It is imprinted in the Black Letter.*

*THE K E Y E.*

That Maidens' secretes lockyd maun be,  
Hath'e vere ofte beene fide.

On eriche bofome nowe we see,

A shyning kyte dispayed.

In unioke my secrete if you dare,—or canne."

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, Nov. 20.*

"An Emir of the Turkish empire, escorted by twelve spahis, or Turkish horses, has just arrived in this capital from Constantinople with presents of considerable value and magnificence to his Imperial Majesty. Among the presents are some fine Greek vases of the ancient sculpture, and a large marble statue of Jupiter Tonans, lately found in digging the ruins of an old temple near Adrianople. To this figure are appended four silver labels, one on each shoulder, and two on the head, on each the word "Dios" is strongly marked, and the other parts of the inscription are now under the investigation of a priest of Buda, in Hungary, who is eminently skilled in antiquities. The tenor of this ambassadorial boundary between the Imperial and the Turkish provinces, particularly on the confines of Hungary, where much disagreement has lately arisen on the building of some forts by the Emperor's Governors on the Ottoman territories. It is however, certain, that affairs will be amicably settled, and that the agreements between the two empires will be so firmly made as to render permanent and full advantages to both."

&lt;p

the face of the returns that will be laid before Parliament next session. Scarce an article of trade were it protected but would flourish—this is an additional proof of it—and the rising prosperity of our cottons from the protecting duty laid on the importation of calicoes, puts the matter beyond doubt."

L O N D O N, — Jan. 3.  
This day the Royal Family came from Windsor to Buckingham house for the winter.

The political wise men differ very strangely in their sentiments with regard to India. One says, that he wishes England had never enjoyed a foot of territory therein. Another as boldly asserts, that when England loses her possessions in India, she loses wealth, power, and political consequence, and dwindles in the scale beneath Holland, Portugal, or Venice. The moderate men are of the latter opinion, but cannot help wishing, that we had acquired and established our dominions in India by means more reconcileable to the laws of humanity, and the eternal decrees of justice.

The Dutch find themselves at present in a more perplexing situation than ever. Their great hope rested on the mediation of the French cabinet.—They can now neither procure nor refuse that, and their continual *ad referendum* speak the indecision of their measures so loudly, that if the Stadtholder has any spirit, he will at last recover his power and privileges.

The various methods practised to evade a tax of any description, are justified upon a principle (tho' a false one) of self-defence. But this, like other measures, founded in illegality, defeats itself. The Minister, for the time being, finding this to be the case, lays on another tax, which they who evaded the former cannot so easily escape, and which, perhaps, is more oppressive. They who encouraged smuggling, little dreamt that their windows were to pay for all. Every man who has but trifling connexion in the world, may daily see the meanest arts practised to evade taxes, by people who are the most extravagant where folly or luxury invite; and the consequence is, that taxes must continue to be imposed, while there is not honesty enough in the nation to "give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's."

Three per cent. consol. transfer books will open, Jan. 14.

Five per cent. transfer books will open, Jan. 24.

Three per cent. Annuities, 1726, transfer books, will open, Jan. 23.

India Stock transfer books will open, Jan. 16.

South Sea Stock transfer books will open Jan. 26.

Annuities, 1751, transfer books will open, Jan. 16.

New South Sea Annuities transfer books will open, Jan. 27.

An instance of private friendship, which does honour to Lord Rodney's feelings in the moment of victory:—Previous to his embarkation at Plymouth he resided at the house of Paul Oury, then Commanding's conversation, his Lordship having, as was unusual to him, dwelt with great fits upon the certainty of vanquishing the enemy. Mr Oury coolly said to him, "Sir George, if what you vainly anticipate should come to pass, will you make my friend Hancock Kelly a Captain?" He declared he would; and when the Admiral sent home his dispatches, they were accompanied by the following friendly letter to the Commissioner:—

"My dear Paul,  
"Tis done—the battle's past, and Britain's flag victorious! I have made your friend Kelly a Captain.—My compliments to the amiable Caroline.

And I am,

Your old friend,  
G. B. RODNEY."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Dec. 30.

A courier arrived here the 25th at noon from Madrid with dispatches from M. La Comte de Kergaint, the King's Envoy to the Catholic King; since which it is reported, that minister has had the address to reconcile the Court of Spain, who had taken umbrage at the treaty of commerce which had been concluded with England, it having been represented as inimical to the Bourbon Family treaties, which is by no means the case."

PRICE OF STOCKS, JAN. 3.  
Bank Stock, 150 1/2 150.  
India Bonds, 56 2/3 56 1/2 prom.  
New Navy and Vict. Bills, —  
3 per cent. red. 74 1/2  
3 per cent. cons. 75 1/2  
a 1/2 with div. for open  
3 per cent. 72 1/2, shut.  
South Sea Stock, —  
Old S. S. Ann. —  
New ditto, —  
3 per cent. 1751, —  
Bank for Jan. 1511,  
Consols for Jan. 75 1/2.  
3 per cent. Indis Ann. —  
WIND AT DEAL, JAN. 2. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 3.

"The members of the Order of the Bath will, it is said, not only be augmented to fifty, but the Knights of the Thistle increased to a third more of the present number.

"The effects of the commercial treaty with France are already experienced in the metropolis and parts adjacent, in the article of candles, which have advanced prodigiously in consequence of the great speculation made in cotton, five capital houses in that branch of trade having bought up the whole of the stock in hand.

"It is now confidently said, that the Empress of Russia has offered her services in accommodating the subsisting differences between the Prince Stadtholder and the States General.

"It is the opinion at present, of some of our most intelligent people, that the breach between the Prince of Orange and their High Mightinesses, rather seems to grow wider than to close, and that the most spirit-ed interference of the several European powers, so long talked of as mediators, will be inevitably necessary to settle the differences between them."

On Tuesday was married, Captain Charles Small, of the late Scots Brigade, to Miss Robertson, daughter of Charles Robertson of Balnagard, Esq.

Died, at Newton-Hall in East Lothian, on the 4th ult. Miss Ann Hay, daughter of the late Richard Newton of Newton, Esq.

On Thursday the 4th instant, died at the Manse of Cramond, Mrs Bridget Black, wife of the Rev. Mr Archibald Bonar, minister of that parish.

Died here, on Saturday last, 30th December, Dr William Grant, late physician in London.

Died the 26th of October last, at Fellowiphall in Jamaica, Mr Barre Kello, son of the deceased John Kello, Esq; of Dunkeith.

Thursday last, the Right Hon. the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, gave an elegant entertainment in Fortune's, to the officers of the 56th regiment, at present cantoned in the Castle, as a small testimony of gratitude to these Gentlemen, for the very essential services performed by them to the community, by the active part they took in putting a stop to the ravages of the alarming fire which lately happened in Bells Wynd. Several respectable citizens were also invited, and partook of this entertainment.

We are desirous to mention, that the Dundee Insurance Office against Fire, gave Five Guineas to be distributed amongst those who assisted in extinguishing the late fire here.

This day, Mr George Gordon, mentioned in our last, took the usual oaths to Government, before the Lord Provost, to qualify him to act as a Captain of the City Guard.

The practice now adopted by the Magistrates of entering in a book the names and designations of the servants of this city who are convicted of throwing filth and nastiness over their windows, we are persuaded, will have a greater tendency to remove these evils, so long and so justly complained of, than any attempt hitherto made for that purpose. By this regulation, the guilty offenders will stand for ever recorded as violators of every idea of cleanliness—a most disagreeable reflection to a feeling mind; nor do we think it would be an imprudent step in heads of families to apply to this register when they engage any new maid-servant, as it will be no bad testimony of her former behaviour with respect to that essential article. If this regulation is persisted in by the Magistrates, Auld Reekie will soon become more agreeable to strangers; the opprobrium under which she has long lain, will be removed; and health and cleanliness will be the consequence.

Yesterday, his Majesty's ship Racehorse, Capt. Willson, sailed from Leith Roads on a cruise.

The Lady Hanover, of Leith, Capt. Robertson, for Lisbon, struck three times gently on a sand near Dunkirk, but happily received no damage and proceeded on her voyage.

The Hercules, Captain Greig, belonging to Borehamtounness, is lost in the Baltic.

The Livingston, Gordon, with goods, and Reward, Dixon, with grain and flour, both from London, from Leith Roads on Saturday last, a melancholy accident happened there. One Alexander Law, a poor man, was induced by several people in a drunken frolic, to drink an immoderate quantity of ale and whisky, into which quantity of spirit had wantonly been put, in consequence of which he died. The affair is rather like to be serious to the parties concerned, and it is to be hoped some check will be given to this too frequent species of brutal diversion.

Stirling, January 6. 1787. Campbell, Thomson, and Company, having commenced the Banking business, William Wright of Broom, John Campbell of Shrigarton, Benjamin Downie of Blairgorts, James Thomson, jun. merchant in Stirling, Robert M'Intosh, merchant and present Dean of Guild of Dumbarion, and the other Partners, have executed and recorded in the Sheriff Court books of Stirling, a bond of security to the public, for payment of such promissory notes as they shall issue.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.  
SIR,

I have waited till now with some degree of impatience, to see if any of the Members of the Committee of the General Assembly 1785, in Edinburgh, or its neighbourhood, would give an answer to *Some Observations on the Overture for a New Form of Proofs*, published in your paper of October 30th, and the two following papers. Hitherto I have been disappointed. That it may not pass without contradiction, I shall, therefore, however ill qualified I may be, offer a few remarks on that paper.

There was another letter containing some criticisms on the said Overture, signed A. B. in two of your papers about a fortnight ago, which though no formal answer, yet contained a tacit rebuke to the author of the former letter, who signed himself, A. Clergyman; for he has treated the Committee who drew up the Overture, and the last General Assembly, who, after much deliberation, transmitted it to Presbyteries, with all due respect. He has offered some corrections indeed, but with the deference that becomes a private individual to a great body of men, and with a marked approbation of the design of the Overture, and its execution in general. Whereas the Clergyman, who, one might have expected from his signature, would have treated his superiors with at least equal respect, sounds the trumpet of alarm to the most distant corners of the country, and loudly avers, that this Overture threatens the constitution of the Church itself with a total overthrow.

If this author had really that respect for the constitution, which he professes, he would not have so rashly raised suspicions of the Supreme Court in the minds of the remote members of the Church. He would have enquired whether or not his objections had not been made, and considered and obviated at the last General Assembly. He would have proposed his doubts and difficulties to his own Presbytery; and if he had not found satisfaction there, he might have carried them in due course to the Supreme Court, and stated them there with all his

force of eloquence. But this *self-sufficient* *watchman of the Church*, chafes to outstrip the bounds of Presbyteries parity; and, lest the ignorant brethren at a distance should not be sufficiently acquainted with the forms of their own legislature, he is not contented with warning them again and again of their danger, but he isolates them in one of the most known and obvious of all the rules of the Church, and indicates it is the beginning, and at the end of his treatise, and directs and prescribes to them their procedure on the important occasion, lest they should be so dull, as not to comprehend his meaning. This he does to all the Presbyteries of Scotland, of whose honour he affects to be so very jealous, when the Overture approved of and transmitted by the Supreme Court, proposes to relieve them, in certain cases, from a very difficult and troublesome piece of business, which, without dispragement, I may assert, that in general they are but ill qualified for, and the knowledge of which lies much out of the line of their information and studies. We shall soon see what foundation there is for all this mighty clamour.

Allow me only to add, before I proceed to consider the objections to the Overture. That if this Clergyman had considered before he published; or, if he had not meant mischief, he would not have inserted in his letter, certain odious comparisons, that have no other tendency than to create bad humour, and sundry insinuations against a very respectable part of our Church, to whom we are much beholden for the order, and temper, and good conduct with which our affairs are now managed in the Supreme Assembly.

It would appear superfluous to observe, that it is contrary to common sense to disapprove of an Overture for what it does not contain, and what it could not contain, without transgressing the bounds prescribed to the Committee; for they were empowered and ordained, to review and amend the Form of Proofs alone, and not to review or alter the criminal law of the Church. Did not this observation cut off sundry objections made by the writer of the letter, some of which are entirely groundless, and others of very small moment, though he has thought fit to blazon them with a profusion of good writing, if any writing can be called good, that proceeds on fallacious grounds?

It will be sufficient, in the fewest words possible, to point out their fallacy.

His first objection to the New Form of Proofs is, That there is in it a defect that is common to the Form of Proofs of 1707, viz. That there is no provision for a gradation of punishments, proportioned to the degrees of guilt of which a Minister may be convicted.

If this objection is not sufficiently answered by the preceding general observation, That such a provision was not part of the business committed by the Assembly, let it be added, that such a provision does not properly belong to the Form of Proofs, but is part of the statutory law of the Church, to be enacted to any extent, merely to *review and amend the Form of Proofs*. Our author must know, that personal laws must be precise, and nothing left in them to the discretion of judges; and that it would require a very laborious and difficult review to examine all the criminal laws of the Church, and prescribe such a scale of penalties as would be sufficient to secure the character and usefulness of the Clergy, and, at the same time, be suitable to modern manners.

With respect to the new mode of punishment which the author proposes, viz. a power to attach a certain part of the stipend for the support of an assistant during the suspension of a Minister, it seems at first sight very plausible, and, as I am informed, was proposed again and again in the Committee, but for very weighty reasons, (besides the impropriety of annulling such a demand to the present Overture, and the uncertainty of obtaining it), reasons respecting the general character of the Clergy, it was rejected. The reason for this proposal, drawn from the practice of the Church of England, is not found, because the circumstances of that Church are totally different from those of ours.

The second objection relates to the term of prescription, which is extended from five to ten years. I admit that this objection is just, as I see no good reason for the extension. I do not entirely differ from his sentiments, neither, when he gives a warning against the implicit imitation of the forms of civil courts. But, on the other hand, as their form of procedure has of late years been much improved, it will not be unwise in us to adopt such regulations as may fit our own constitution.

With respect to his third objection, viz. the Abolition of the Censorial Power, I deny that it is founded on the Overture. Every thing is left in that respect as it was, except in a single instance, viz. Such crimes as infer deposition; and they being strictly defined as statute, are by no means objects of the censorial power, which implies and has in it a large portion of discretion. What he alludes to is no part of the censorial power, but belongs to the executive power; as it is exactly similar to the business of the *Fiscal*, or *Calumniator Publicus* in other courts, who is to enquire if there is a just foundation or not for a proofs. It is an acknowledged defect in our ecclesiastical constitution, That we have not a separate body of judges; but that the same body of men are at once judges and legislators. This it is not easy to alter, without unshingling our constitution. But it was thought no less proper than it was easy, to make such a change in a part of the Form, as seemed necessary to the purity of our judicatures, by providing, that in future no court should be at once *accusers and judges*. Human nature is not proof against such situations. And tho' the subordination of judicatures in our church, is in some degree a remedy of this evil, and may prevent injury to the parties; yet, it was thought necessary to that purity of mind, that should inspire every judge to deliver Presbyteries from such trying situations, at almost any expence.

Upon this point, our author has pressed the British constitution to his aid, to prove that incongruities in speculation only, ought not to be to be too hastily condemned. But, what analogy or similitude the two things bear to one another is above my comprehension. If he meant, that there has no evil, but much good arisen from the practice of Presbyteries being both *lawyers and judges*,—that I deny; if it were no more than the indecent heat which members of Presbyteries almost necessarily bear at the bar of the Assembly, in defence of those very sentences which they themselves have pronounced.

With regard to the objection to the great trial that is given to the Procurator of the Church,—there was certainly no person so fit for the business, as the *Advocatus ex officio* of the Church; and the increase of his power seems of little consequence, when he is bound to consult the next General Assembly before he takes any step.

The objection arising from the publication of scandal, is too trivial to require any answer; and that from the assertion, that there will never hereafter be a private prosecutor. Besides, that it is not well founded, may be justly answered, by saying, "What then? If a better provision is made for the prosecution of criminals!"

This 4th objection has the least foundation of any we have yet come to, as it proceeds on a twofold mistake: The one is, that the right to complain is, in any case, taken away from the members of inferior judicatures; the other is, that in cases in which the judgment of inferior Courts was acquiesced in or submitted to by the parties without appeal, heretofore, the judgment could be altered on a complaint so as to affect the parties. This would have been mixing the judicial and the legislative and executive powers with a vengeance! No such absurdity could ever have taken place. If one or more members of any inferior court were of opinion, that the constitution was violated by any such judgment, though acquiesced in without appeal by the parties, and consequently unalterable in respect to them, he or they had a right to protest and complain to the Superior Court, that the infringement of the constitution might be guarded against in future, and the judicature censured in *terrorem*, if the infringement was of great magnitude. But that was all, and that remains just as it was.

Of a like nature is his 5th and last objection: for it is as ill-founded as possible. To give him some shew of reason, the author seizes an expression that was perfectly understood by the last General Assembly, and I dare say is so by every Clergyman in the Church except himself, viz. *Neither shall they be sent to the bar unless they require it*: That is to say, that the members of the inferior Courts shall not be sent to the bar when they have nothing to say, when either their judgment needs no explanation, or when they have no inclination to defend it.

If this objection is not sufficiently answered by the preceding general observation, That such a provision was not part of the business committed by the Assembly, let it be added, that such a provision does not properly belong to the Form of Proofs, but is part of the statutory law of the Church, to be enacted to any extent, merely to *review and amend the Form of Proofs*. Our author must know, that personal laws must be precise, and nothing left in them to the discretion of judges; and that it would require a very laborious and difficult review to examine all the criminal laws of the Church, and prescribe such a scale of penalties as would be sufficient to secure the character and usefulness of the Clergy, and, at the same time, be suitable to modern manners. And no small hardship it was to be sent to the bar when one had nothing to say, which happened not unfrequently for it has been the practice of Presbyteries and Synods to appoint their members of Assembly to defend their sentences, however little they may have taken in the business before the inferior Courts. If the expression, however, is obnoxious, or appears to be of difficult interpretation, let it be altered.

Upon this foundation, groundless as it is, our author proceeds to make a very elaborate Philippic against abolishing the bar appearances of the Clergy, with an high encomium upon the display of their abilities, not without glancing at their superiority over the other order that appear at the bar; without seeming to advert to this circumstance, that they must necessarily understand cases that they have been studying for months, better than the other gentlemen who seldom have more than a few days to study them and besides, flares the whole Church of Scotland in their turns against the four or five lawyers who chuse to appear at the bar of the Assembly. He concludes with a solemn lamentation over the *Lacrima disperdi* with which business will be transacted in future Assemblies. To this I shall only say, That as there are no new regulations proposed with respect to the lawyers at the bar, there is little danger of *Lacrima disperdi* of any kind taking place in the Assembly.

I have troubled you, Sir, with these few remarks on the *Observations on the New Form of Proofs*, by a Clergyman; and I am afraid I shall take up more of your paper than my letter may seem to deserve: But I was incited by the silence of able persons nearer the fountain of information than I am. If the Observations seem to be very groundless as to have rendered an answer unnecessary, it will, I hope, be understood by the judicious, to be very proper to give check to Clergymen who happen to have great facility of writing well, and for that reason are sometimes tempted to offer to the public undigested notions and plans of theirs, in the face of the deliberate judgment and acts of the Supreme Court, to the great joy of their party enemies, and much to the trouble and disquiet of their friends.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

T. M.

The following is a state of the Thermometer since our last.

Thermometer.  
Tuesday, Jan. 4. 8 o'clock, P. M. 46  
Friday, — 5. 8 — A. M. 47  
Saturday, — 6. 8 — P. M. 47  
Saturday, — 6. 8 — A. M. 46

ARRIVED AT LEITH,  
Jan. 2. Livingst. Gordon, from London, with goods.  
Reward, Dickson, from ditto, with flour and grain.  
3. John and Roseman, Brown, from Berwick, with grain.  
Britannia, Stevenso, from Newcastle, with grain.  
Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, with ditto.  
Friendship, Ritchie, from St. David's, with grain.  
4. Margaret, Dunbar, from Alemouth, with grain.  
Friendship, Donaldson, from Hull, with goods.  
Emperor, Craigie, from London, with goods.  
Mary, Duncan, from Newcastle, with goods.  
6. Fortune, Charteris, from Campbeltown, with goods.  
Six sloops with coal.



**INTIMATION**  
to the CREDITORS of JOHN SOMMERSVILLE, Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT upon the application of the said John Sommersville, with the concurrence of John Muir, merchant in Glasgow, one of his Creditors, the Court of Session, upon the 21st day of December last, sequestered the whole real and personal estate of the said John Sommersville, wherever situated, and appointed the creditors to meet at Glasgow upon the 4th of January instant, in order to name an interim factor upon the said sequestered estate, and granted warrant to a committee to attend the meeting of the creditors, to receive their grounds of debt, with the oaths required thereon, and to sign the minutes of the meeting of the creditors, along with the preses chosen by them.

The meeting accordingly made choice of the said John Muir to be interim factor on the said sequestered estate, real and personal, and resolved that a general meeting of the creditors shall be held on Thursday the 8th of February next, in the house of Hugh McIndoe vintner in Glasgow, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee; and ordered this advertisement thereof to be made accordingly, in terms of the statute authorising sequestration.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of JAMES FORREST, late Merchant in Grass market, Edinburgh, deceased, and to his DEBTORS.

A meeting of these Creditors held upon the 3d current, it was resolved that the goods on hand, belonging to the deceased, should be disposed of by his factor, in his shop, Grass market, with all expedition; and that the debts should be collected by Thomas Adair, clerk to the signet.

Intimation is therefore made to the Debtors of the deceased, that unless immediate payment of the debts due by them, be made to the said Thomas Adair, prosecutions will forthwith be commenced against them.

And the creditors are requested to lodge exact notes of the debts due to them, specifying how the same are certified, and oaths of verity thereon, with the said Thomas Adair.

**NOTICE**

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mrs ELIZABETH URQUHART, relict of John Urquhart, tailor in Edinburgh.

THESE Creditors are requested to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, on Wednesday next the 10th day of January current, at one o'clock afternoon, to consider the state of her affairs, and give directions as to the management thereof.

In the mean time it is esteemed that they will send notes of their respective debts to Andrew Bisset writer, Lawnmarket.

**Second Intimation.**

NOTICE is hereby given, That JOHN CAMPBELL Insurance Broker in Glasgow, a sequestration of whose estate was, in terms of the statute acent bankrupts, passed in the 12th year of his present Majesty, awarded on the 18th April 1781; and afterwards, in terms of the late statute acent bankrupts, passed in the 23d year of his present Majesty, renewed on the 17th January 1784, having in terms of the 43d section of the last mentioned statute, with concurrence of four-fifths of his creditors in number and value, applied by petition to the Court of Session, for an order finding him discharged of all the debts contracted by him before the application for the said renewal of his sequestration; the Court, by an interlocutor dated 7th December 1786, ordered the application to be publicly notified by three different advertisements, at the distance of one month from each other, in each of the two Edinburgh newspapers called the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, that being duly made, the Court would receive the same of the said petition, and proceed to determine thereupon, with or without objections.

**Third Notice—Second Term.**

THAT in the process of ranking and sale at the instance of Mrs Anne Boyd, relict of William Boyd Robert-son of Troch, against Spencer Boyd of Pinhill and his creditors, Lord Ellock, Ordinary, by his interlocutor, dated the 21st day of December current, assigned the 17th day of January next, for the second term to the creditors for producing all their grounds of debt, rights and diligences competent to them, against the bankrupt or his estate, with appointment of the sheriff of a Lady about 50 years of age. The security is undoubted, and the titles complete.

The grounds of debt and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Robinson, clerk to the signet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

O. M. BRUCE, Clerk.

**BY ADJOURNMENT.**

TO be SOLD within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 26th January 1787, between the hours of six and seven in the afternoon.

The following LANDS and others, in the parish of Troqueer, and lawastry of Kirkcudbright, in the lots after specified, viz.

**L O T I.**

These parts of the Lands of DRUNGANS, presently possessed by Mrs Carlyle and William Wright, with the superiority of the whole six merk-land of Drungans, which afford an undoubted freehold qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The purchaser will have a near prospect of the casualty for an entry from the proprietor of these four-fifths of the lands of Drungans, which hold of Mr Carlyle.

There is a good house on the lands of Drungans, consisting of six rooms, besides light closets, kitchen, apartments for servants, and other conveniences on the ground-floor, with offices adjoining, and a good garden.

That part of the lands, with the house possessed by Mrs Carlyle, is not under lease, but is reckoned worth 211. Sterling yearly.

The remainder of the lands is possessed by William Wright, by a minute of agreement for nine years after Candlemas 1783, under proper restrictions as to tillage, at the rent of 55 l. Sterling. But the purchaser may have it in his power to remove this tenant at Candlemas 1783, on six months previous notice.

For the encouragement of offerers, this lot will be exposed at 2000 l. *per ann.*

**L O T II.**

The INCLOSURE on the Bank of Troqueer, adjoining to the mills, presently possessed by Robert Carlyle, at the yearly rent of 2 l. 15 s. It is not under lease, and will be exposed at the uplet price of 60 l.

**L O T III.**

The FEUD-DUTIES of sundry houses and yards lying in the Bridge-end of Dumfries, above the mill-loanings, extending to 37 l. 18s. 1d. Sterling yearly, with the bygone arrears of fees-duties at and preceding Candlemas 1787, amounting, agreeable to list thereof, to 106 l. 10s. 1d. 6-12ths. These fees-duties and arrears will be exposed at 1000 l. Sterling.

The rental and measurement of the lands of Drungans, the rental of the fees-duties, and list of arrears thereof, as mentioned in Lot III. with the articles of roup, and inventory of the property of the whole three lots, to be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet, and copies thereof in the hands of Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries.

For further particulars, application may be made to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

**GENERAL POST-OFFICE,**

Edinburgh, Dec. 28. 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, That on account of the alteration in the Arrivals of the LONDON POST at Edinburgh, it is found necessary to alter the dispatch of the Post from thence, to all parts beyond Aberdeen, from Wednesday to Thursday night, to take place after the 5th day of January next, when the weekly dispatches to those parts will be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at EIGHT at night, and the arrivals on the same days in the Morning. It is further notified, That from the said 5th day of January, there will be a SEVENTH DAYS POST in the Week, between Edinburgh and the following Towns, upon the great West and North Roads, viz.

**WEST.**

Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilkis, Kirkintilloch, Paisley, Renfrew, Port-Glasgow, And Greenock.

**NORTH.**

North Queensferry, Inverkeithing, Kincardine, Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Berwick, Stonehaven, Aberdeen.

By Order of the Postmaster General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

**Exchequer Chambers,**

EDINBURGH, December 26. 1786.

BY Order of the Barons, this intimation is given to all concerned, That a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from Robert Graham writer in Glasgow, factor *loci tutoris*, for Rabina Buchanan and Archibald Buchanan, natural children of Robert Buchanan of Drumkilin, deceased, by Mary Blane now residing in Glasgow, praying for a gift of two thirds to the said Rabina, and one-third to the said Archibald Buchanan, of the sum of 300 l. contained in a bond of provision granted by the said Robert Buchanan to Molly Buchanan, now also deceased, another of his natural children, by the same mother; and of the said Molly Buchanan's other estate, to the said Rabina and Archibald Buchanans, and their heirs and assigns equally.

**SAME DAY.**

**By order of the Barons,**

INTIMATION is given to all concerned, That a petition has been presented to their Lordships, from John Irrie, sometime shipbuilder in Dundee, afterwards in Carolina, now residing in Dundee, praying for a gift of a house in the Nether Yett of Dundee, another house and yard at the West Port of Dundee, and another house on the east side of Dundee, which belonged to Barbara Geddie, his wife, and thro' the decease of her and her son, have fallen to his Majesty, as *ultimo hunc*.

**Heritable Debt to Sell.**

TO be SOLD by public voluntary auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, (A. Ramsay's), Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 6th day of February 1787, between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the evening.

An HERITABLE BOND for the sum of Two Thousand Pounds Sterling, over the lands of Mollance, and others, belonging to William Copland of Collieston, Esq; lying in the parish of Crosmichael, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, with the burden of the service of a Lady about 50 years of age. The security is undoubted, and the titles complete.

The grounds of debt and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of George Robinson, clerk to the signet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh, who is empowered to sell by private bargain.

**Lands to be Sold.**

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's coffeehouse, upon Friday the 29th day of June 1787, lying in the parish of Cramond and Heriot, in the burgh of Edinburgh, the yearly rent whereof is 1207 l. 7s. 7d. Sterling.

These lands lie upon the banks of the river Eden, in a rich and well-improved country, are situated about two miles from Kelso, and three from Coldstream, both good market-towns. They are almost wholly inclosed, and the farm-houses and fences are all in good repair.

There has been discovered lately a considerable bed of excellent flax-marl in these lands, which may be wrought with ease and to great advantage.

Persons intending to view the premises may apply to the proprietor of Sydenham house, near Kelso, or to William Smith writer in Kelso. And those who may incline a private bargain, may treat with the proprietor, or Walter Scott writer to the signet.

The articles of roup, rental, and pregeys may be seen in the hands of the said Walter Scott; and copies of these, with the tacks, in the hands of the said William Smith.

**Sale of a Dwellinghouse, &c. in Fife-shire.**

**A D Y O U R N E D.**

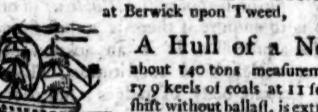
For a few days, at desire of an intending purchaser. To be SOLD by public roup, upon Monday the 25th January 1787, in place of the 12th, within the house of David Gardner vintner in Strathmiglo, between the hours of four and six afternoons.

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDEN thereto belonging, lying at the east end of the populous and thriving village of Strathmiglo, in the shire of Fife, which have been but newly built by Robert Cooper, architect and surveyor, upon an elegant and commodious plan. The house consists of a kitchen, milk-house, larder, parlour, two large bed-rooms, and two servants-rooms off the kitchen, on the first flat, with a cellar and gardener's room adjoining; a dining and drawing-room, and a bedroom off each of them on the second flat; and two large bed-rooms, and servants room on the attic story; besides closets and various other conveniences, all fitted up in the most complete and handsome manner. The garden is completely inclosed with a stone and lime wall; in short, a more beautiful piece of policy of its size is scarce anywhere to be met with, so that enclosures upon it here would be altogether superfluous.

The premises are held of a subject superior, for payment of small fees-duty; and the title-deeds, which are clear, and articles of sale, will be seen in the hands of David Lister at Mr Bruce's, clerk to the signet, Queen's Street, Edinburgh; with whom persons intending to purchase may consult. And the subjects will be shewn by the said David Gardner.

**TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,**

at Berwick upon Tweed,



A Hull of a New Brig, about 140 tons measurement, will carry 9 keels of coals at 11 feet water, and shift without ballast, is extraordinary well timbered, and a large scantling, all English Oak, is mostly skin'd below the wales, with 3 inch oak plank, and 3 wales of 4½ inches Sussex plank; will answer well where burthen and dispatch is required; can be launched at five days notice.

Length of the Keel 60 Feet.

Breadth of Beam 20 ditto.

Depth of the Hold from the ceiling to the Deck 13 ditto.

Likewise, to be SOLD at the same place, a VESSEL, about 80 Tuns bountiful measurement, built after the model of the Berwick Smacks, will be fit for any trade, particularly the Herring Fishing; will be ready to launch about June next, or sooner if required.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Arthur Byram of Berwick aforesaid.

**WANTED,**

By order of His Grace the DUKE of RICHMOND Master General, and Honourable BOARD of ORDNANCE, To Complete the Artificer Company at Gibraltar,

viz.

GOOD STONE-CUTTERS, and able Workmen for Square, Moulded, or Groin Work.

MASON.—Good Setters and Wallers.

BRICKLAYERS.—For Square, Arched, or Groin Work.

CARPENTERS.—Skilled in framing for Roofs, Floors, &c.

And Joiner's Work for finishings.

A Bounty of 3 l. 13 s. 6 d. will be given to each Recruit, via. One Guinea and a Crown on his being attested, and the remainder on his embarkation for Gibraltar.

No need apply under the age of twenty-one years, or upwards of forty, or who cannot have a good recommendation. The preference will be given to single men: but this is not meant to negative expert workmen, and men of good character, though married.

N. B. When disabled by age or infirmities, they will be entitled to a pension from the Honourable Board of Ordnance, of Sixpence *per diem*.

For particulars, enquire at the Engineer's Office, at the Castle, Edinburgh.

HEN. RUDYERD,

EDINBURGH, Capt. Commanding Engineer,

December 2. 1786. North Britain.

To be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse,

Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 31st day of January current, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

**Two Tenements adjoining, in the**

Calton of Edinburgh, known by the name of *Howie's Land*, consisting of a ground flat in flats, three upper stories, with garrets, possessed by Alexander Leslie, Anne Ferrier, and other tenants, rent 44 l. Sterling, measuring in front, along the street of the High Calton, fifty feet, by thirty feet in breadth, and hold feu of the Magistrates and Council of Edinburgh, as superiors, for payment of 9 l. 6 s. Scots of feu-duty.

For farther particulars enquire at Thomas Miller, silk-dyer, foot of Leith Wynd; or Anthony Barclay, writer to the signet, who will shew the title-deeds and conditions of sale; and to either of whom such as incline to purchase by private bargain before the day of roup may apply.

**Sale of Houses in Edinburgh.**

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, on Wednesday the 24th day of January 1787, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, lately possessed by John Johnston of Grange, writer in Edinburgh, now deceased, lying in James's Court, on the north side thereof, being the second story under the level of the said Court by the west entry, and consisting of four fire-rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences.

A L S O,

That LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth story above the shops of the fore-tenement of Milne's Court, opposite to the weigh-house, presently possessed by Mrs Orr, and consisting of a dining room, drawing room, four bed-chambers, kitchen, garret, and cellars belonging thereto.

The entry to both lodgings is to be at Whitunday next; and intending purchasers may see the articles of roup, and be informed of other particulars, by applying to Alexander Abercromby clerk to the signet.

**SALE OF LANDS**

*In the County of Haddington.*

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse of Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th day of March next, between the hours of five and six o'clock in the evening,

The HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the garden, now in the hands of Charles Innes, clerk to the signet; and any person inclining to make a private bargain betwixt the day of sale and the day of roup.

The HOUSE and OFFICES of CONGALTON, lying in the parish of Dirleton, with the garden, now in the hands of Charles Innes, clerk to the signet; and any person inclining to make a private bargain betwixt the day of sale and the day of roup.

The HOUSE and OFFICES